

A LAND PROBLEM AHEAD

(FROM THE PEORIA JOURNAL.)

The Nebraska State Journal calls attention to the fact that Uncle Sam's opening of a 4,000-acre tract in the North Platte irrigation district for settlement practically winds up the "free land distribution" of the nation. It adds:

"Free or cheap land has been the American safety valve. A population straining for self-betterment has had its own remedy—to go west and grow up with the country. With the government reduced to advertising an opening of forty-three farms, the safety valve may be considered forever closed. The expansive energy formerly exerted outward, must hereafter work itself out intensively. Increasing land speculation, with rapidly rising prices of land and proportionately increasing dissatisfaction among the landless would seem inevitable. The tone of our politics and the intensity of our social problems cannot but be vitally changed under the strain of dealing internally with a social pressure which hitherto has had the wilderness to vent itself upon."

"Land hunger" will soon become a reality in this rapidly growing country and the constant pressure of population, increasingly higher than the ratio of production, is bound to bring us face to face with economic problems that we have heretofore considered remote. The far-sighted statesman and publicist must devote his thought earnestly to the consideration of these questions if we are to escape the extremes which curse the older nations of the world."

In the above will be found one of the reasons that the Canadian Government is offering 160 acres of land free to the actual settler. There is no dearth of homesteads of this size, and the land is of the highest quality, being such as produces yields of from 30 to 60 bushels of wheat per acre, while oats run from fifty to over hundred bushels per acre. It is not only a matter of free grants, but in Western Canada are also to be had other lands at prices ranging from \$12 to \$30 per acre, the difference in price being largely a matter of location and distance from railway. If one takes into consideration the scarcity of free grant lands in the United States it is not difficult to understand why there has been most material advances in the price of farm lands.

A few years ago, land that now sells for two hundred dollars an acre in Iowa, could have been bought for seventy-five dollars an acre or less. The increased price is warranted by the increased value of the product raised on these farms. The lands that today can be had in Western Canada at the low prices quoted will in a less time than that taken for the Iowa lands to increase, have a proportionate increase. In Nebraska the lands that sold for sixteen to twenty dollars per acre seven years ago, and a market at one hundred and seventy-five dollars an acre, for the same reason given for the increase in Iowa lands. Values in these two States, as well as in others that might be mentioned, show that Western Canada lands are going at a song at their present prices. In many cases in Western Canada today, there are American settlers, who realize this, and are placing a value of sixty and seventy dollars an acre on their improved farms, but would sell only because they can purchase unimproved land at such a low price that in another few years they would have equally as good farms as they left or such as their friends have in the United States.

The worth of the crops grown in Western Canada is of higher value than those of the States named, so why should the land not be worth fully as much. Any Canadian Government Agent will be glad to give you information as to homestead lands or where you can buy.—Advertisement.

Nonsensical.

A naval officer said in a naval argument at a Washington reception: "Some of these naval critics show such appalling ignorance of the simplest sea terms—their criticisms become in consequence such arrant nonsense—really, it reminds me of the recipe for shirred eggs."

"The humorous recipe for shirred eggs runs: 'Shirred eggs: Take six eggs, peel carefully, remove the yolks and baste the whites with No. 40 cotton. Cut yolks into quarter sections and sew them to the white at regular intervals, fastening with knots of orange silk. Gather top edge with pink twine and draw to a circle. Roast before open gas jet.'"

Not Altogether a Success.

"Yes," the young medico sighed, "the healing profession is full of difficulties. The other day, for instance, I had a patient who ought to have gone to a warmer climate. Couldn't afford it. I decided to try hypnosis. I painted a large sun on the ceiling and by suggestion induced him to think it was the sun."

"And how did it work?" inquired the listener.

"The doctor passed a hand wearily over his brow. 'He's down with sunstroke,' he said, sadly."

Wouldn't Hurt Him.

"Do you think that stimulants would hurt me, doctor?"

"Not if you leave them alone."

THINK BERNSTORFF BACK OF TELEGRAMS

WISCONSIN SENATOR TURNS EVIDENCE OVER TO STATE DEPARTMENTS.

ROBERT EMMETT CLUB DOINGS

Many Irishmen Would Like to Know Who Signed Their Names to Telegrams.

Washington—Pointing out that the same organization which on 48 hours' notice caused such a flood of telegrams to members of congress could be used for any other purposes which German interests in this country might desire, Senator Paul O. Husting, of Wisconsin, has laid evidence before the department of justice and the state department which he thinks warrants an investigation.

Senator Husting will discuss this question with President Wilson. The senator believes German propaganda in this country should be scotched once for all, and with no mollycoddling.

"I think the administration ought to take a firm stand on this propaganda question," declared Mr. Husting. "The time is now ripe for it. Patience has been exhausted."

"I think the German ambassador ought to be called on the carpet and made to realize that he cannot go on with this propaganda. For it is obvious that the trials of all these societies and organizations which, under a half dozen names are working to bring about results which will help Germany, lead to the embassy, and some of them are rather slimy trails at that."

The co-operation of the Western Union Telegraph company in spreading the propaganda urging the sending of telegrams to members of congress was proved to the satisfaction of Senator Husting in a copy of messages sent by the company to citizens of Wisconsin.

In sending Senator Husting copies of this message, a Republican state senator, always regarded as a "stalwart" in the sense that he opposed progressive and near socialistic measures, declared that if this was the way the Western Union was going to run its business he, for one, favored government ownership of telephone and telegraph lines.

Took Names From Club List.

Some of the mystery attached to the form telegrams received by the Michigan delegation in congress from 121 Detroiters, some asking an embargo on shipment of arms to the Allies and others opposition to an alleged endeavor of the president to involve this country in war with Germany, was cleared by a statement from a member of the Robert Emmet club of Detroit that his organization had sent the messages received over the signatures of Detroit Irishmen.

There remains, however, the mystery of who forged the names of many prominent Detroiters, among them Ben Siegel and three county auditors, and the time connection between the German and Irish telegraphic attacks on congress.

Patrick Boyle, Jr., secretary of the Robert Emmet club, an anti-Redmond Irishman who was active in the wire propaganda, refused to say whether the Robert Emmet club has been inspired to its action by the American Embargo conference, which Senator Husting charged with being a pro-German body.

It was learned, however, that a member of the Robert Emmet club had received an appeal from the Embargo conference, asking that he and his friends appeal to their representatives in congress.

Arthur O'Leary, a member of the Robert Emmet club, said that the secretary of the club had sent messages over signatures taken from the membership list of the organization.

THREE MILLION WORTH DAILY

That is the Amount That the Allies Pay U. S. for Explosive Shells.

Washington—Europe's purchasers of war materials in the United States totaled \$320,000,000 at the end of the first 20 months of war. Figures assembled in the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce show the heaviest month was March last, when more than \$50,000,000 worth of munitions left American ports. April totals have not been compiled. Shipments of high explosive shells and shrapnel are crossing the Atlantic now at the rate of \$3,000,000 worth daily and vessels are carrying half a million dollars' worth of powder a day. Firearms and cartridges valued at more than \$5,000,000 went to Europe during March.

TELEGRAPHIC FLASHES

Havre—The Belgian government has received through the French minister a declaration, under which France, Great Britain and Russia guarantee the integrity of the Belgian Congo.

Berlin—Emperor William has conferred the military order pour le mérite on First Lieut. Buddecke, a German aviator in the Turkish service. The lieutenant distinguished himself in bringing down several hostile aeroplanes.

MARKET QUOTATIONS

Live Stock.

DETROIT—Cattle: Receipts, 2,469. Best handy steers, \$8.75@8.80; best handy weight butcher steers, \$8@8.50; mixed steers and heifers, \$7.75@8.25; handy light butchers, \$7.25@7.75; light butchers, \$6.75@7.25; best cows, \$6.50@6.75; butcher cows, \$5.50@6.25; common cows, \$4.50@5.25; canners, \$5@4.25; best heavy bulls, \$6.50@7; bologna bulls, \$6@6.25; stock bulls, \$5@5.50; feeders, \$7.25@7.75; stockers, \$6@7.50; milkers and springers, \$4@7.50.

Calves—Receipts, 1,542. Best, \$9.50@9.75, with an occasional extra fancy one at \$10; common and heavy, \$6@9.

Sheep and Lamb—Receipts, 2,345. Best lambs, \$9@9.25; fair lambs, \$7@8; light to common lambs, \$6.75@7; yearlings, \$8@8.25; fair to good sheep, \$6.50@7; culis and common, \$4.25@5.

Hogs—Receipts, 12,068. Extra heavy grades \$9.70, but bulk of sales was at \$9.50 for good, and mixed lights at \$9.50; pigs brought \$3.75.

EAST BUFFALO—Cattle—Receipts, 170 cars; market 15@25c lower; choice to prime steers, \$9.50@9.75; good to choice, \$9@9.25; fair to good, \$8.75@9; plain and coarse, \$8.25@8.50; Canadian steers, 1,300 to 1,400 pounds \$8.50@8.75; do, 1,250 to 1,350 pounds, \$8.75@9; yearlings, dry-fed, \$9@9.35; best handy steers, \$8.50@8.75; light butcher steers, \$8@8.25; good butcher steers and heifers, \$8@8.25; steers and heifers, fair to good, \$7.25@7.75; prime fat heifers, \$8.25@8.50; western light common heifers, \$6.50@7; best heavy fat cows, \$7.25@7.75; butcher cows, \$6.25@6.75; cutters, \$4.50@5; canners, \$3.50@4; fancy bulls, \$6.75@7.25; sausage bulls, \$6@7; light bulls, \$5.50@6; good stockers, \$7@7.50; light common stockers, \$6@6.50; feeders, \$7.50@7.75; milkers and springers, \$6@9.

Hogs—Receipts, 90 cars; steady; \$10.25@10.30; yorkers, \$10.10@10.20; pigs, \$8.75@9.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 50 cars; steady; top lambs \$10@10.25; yearlings, \$8@8.25; wethers, \$7.75@8; ewes, \$7@7.25.

Calves: Receipts, 1,500; slow; tops, \$9.50@9.75; fair to good, \$8.50@9; fed calves, \$4.50@6.

Grain, Etc.

DETROIT—Wheat: Cash No 2 red, \$1.21; May opened without change at \$1.20, lost 1-2c, advanced to \$1.20 1-3 and declined to \$1.20; July opened at \$1.20 1-2, declined to \$1.20, advanced to \$1.21 and declined to \$1.20 1-2; No 1 white, \$1.16; No 4 red, \$1.14.

Corn—Cash No 3, 76 1-2c; No 3 yellow, 79c; No 4 yellow, 76 1-2c@78c. Oats—Standard, 46 1-2c; No 3 white, 45 1-4c; No 4 white, 43@44c. Rye—Cash No 2, 95c. Beans—Immediate and prompt shipment, \$3.70; May, \$3.75. Seeds—Prime red clover and alsike, \$9; prime timothy, \$3.25.

Hay—No 1 timothy, \$20.50@21; standard timothy, \$19.50@20; light mixed, \$19.50@20; No 2 timothy, \$17@18; No 1 mixed, \$15.50@16.50; No 2 mixed, \$11@12; No 1 clover, \$12@13; rye straw, \$7.50@8; wheat and oat straw, \$6.50@7 per ton in car lots, Detroit.

Flour—In one-eighth paper sacks, per 196 lbs jobbing lots: First patent, \$4.50; second patent, \$4.20; straight, \$3.90; spring patent, \$4.80; rye flour, \$5 per bbl.

Feed—In 100-lb sacks, jobbing lots: Bran, \$24; standard middlings, \$22; fine middlings, \$30; coarse cornmeal, \$30; cracked corn, \$31.50; corn and oat chop \$23 per ton.

General Markets.

Grapefruit—\$2.75@3.50 per case. Lemons—California, \$3.75@4.25 per box. Cocoanuts—\$7.50 per sack and 90c @ \$1 per doz. Nuts—Spanish chestnuts, 10c per lb; shellbark hickory, \$1.50; large hickory, \$1.25 per bu; walnuts, \$1.25 per bu. Oranges—California navels, \$3@3.75; Florida, \$3.50@3.75 per box. Strawberries—Louisiana, \$2.50@2.75 per 24-pt case, \$5.50@5.75 per 24-pt case. Apples—Greenings, \$3@3.75; Spy, \$2.50@4; Baldwins, \$3@3.50; Steels Reds, \$4@4.50 per bbl; western, \$1.75 @ 2 per box. Mushrooms—40@45c per lb. Cabbage—\$2@2.25 per bbl; new, \$3 per crate. New Potatoes—Bermuda, \$9.50 per bbl, \$3.25 per bu. Celery—Florida, \$2@2.50 per crate and 75c@\$1 per doz. Sweet Potatoes—Jersey, kiln-dried, \$1.30@1.35 per crate. Asparagus—\$4.25 per case; Illinois section, \$3@3.25 per box. Maple Sugar—New, 15@16c per lb; syrup, \$1@1.10 per gal. Lettuce—Hothouse, 12@13c per lb; head lettuce, \$4.75@5 per hamper. Tomatoes—Hothouse, 22@25c per lb; Florida, \$2.50@2.75 per crate. Potatoes—Carlots on track, \$1@1.03 for white and 90@95c for red per bu.

Onions—Texas Bermuda, \$2 for yellow and \$2.25 for white per crate. Dressed Calves—Best, 12 1-2@13c; cod, 11 1-2@12c; ordinary, 10@10 1-2c per lb.

Live Poultry—No 1 spring chickens, 20@21c; medium spring chickens, 19@20c; heavy hens, 20@21c; medium hens, 19@20c; ducks, 21@22c; geese, 16@17c; turkeys, 24@25c per lb.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of Sunday School Course of the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

LESSON FOR MAY 7

THE MISSIONARIES OF ANTIOCH.

LESSON TEXT—Acts 11:19-30; 12:25; 13:12. GOLDEN TEXT—Go ye therefore, and make disciples of all nations.—Matthew 28:19.

An interesting introduction to this lesson would be to review the outstanding features of the life of Barnabas up to this time. His attractive character, introduction, and associations with Paul are full of rich and suggestive lessons. Following Peter's deliverance of last Sunday's lesson we read of the end of the life of Herod (12:20-25). The origin of this Antioch church was perhaps in A. D. 40, following the dispersion after the death of Stephen (11:19-26). These converts gave proof of their new love by ministering to the brethren in Jerusalem (11:27-30).

I. A Great Church (11:19-30). (1) Their testimony. This new sect, "Christians" (v. 26) made a deep impression upon this great city though as yet its testimony was to the Jews only (v. 19). The first evangelists to this city from the home of Judaism at the outset, however, spoke to Gentile Greeks. (a) They "spoke the word" (v. 19), as travelers and fugitives they carried the message wherever they journeyed. (b) "They preached Jesus," the only message that will reach and stir an entire city. (c) They did it in a conversational way (v. 20 R. V.). (2) The workers (3:1). It is an amazing array of names mentioned as one of the results of this Antioch revival. Step by step God has widened the sphere of activities of those who accepted the gospel, and with every step the stamp of divine approval was seen. (11:21). Those who "turned unto the Lord" not only believed but gave evidence of repentance and under the leadership of Barnabas, who had brought Saul with him from Tarsus (v. 25), large numbers were assembled and taught (v. 26). This ministry of teaching is a commendable type of evangelism and while the term "Christian" is applied to these followers of Jesus (not of Barnabas and Saul), it was doubtless first applied in derision, and it has become the accepted and glorious title (often abused or confused with Christendom) of those who follow our Lord.

II. A Great Commission (13:1-3). The separation which took place after Barnabas and Saul had resided in the city for a year's time (11:26), and while they were meeting with such outward success reminds us of the way the spirit separates Philip from his work in Samaria (8:6, 26, 27). The Holy Spirit knew what was best for these followers of Jesus as the results demonstrated. Among the great leaders the Spirit separated two for this particular task, and the quietness with which it was done as suggested by the text, is in marked contrast with most of our modern plans for "advanced steps." No "dollar dinner" or committee luncheons and meetings. This duty was presented: (1) While in the discharge of their regular duties, "as they ministered" (v. 2). Just the form of this ministry is not accurately stated, but it included fasting and prayer (v. 3); and it "was to the Lord." There are plenty today who can do "church work," but far too few who can minister to the Lord (not to people) and who can by fasting and prayer know what the mind of the Spirit is relative to any advance steps needful in the church. (2) Under the Spirit's direction. Just how the Spirit spoke to this people we do not know nor much care, but his message was unmistakable, whether audible or in the deep recesses of their hearts. (3) It came while they prayed. An overly-filled stomach is apt to divert a Spirit-filled mind. But an attitude of prayer is the only one which can render us susceptible to the Spirit's voice. He is ever ready to speak and if we supply the open heart and the ready mind there will be no vague, uncertain impulse such as men often call "the Spirit's voice"; rather a definite task.

III. A Glorious Conquest (v. 4-12). (1) The journey (v. 4). It was but natural for the leader of this expedition to direct his steps first to his home (4:36). If our testimony will not receive a hearing at home it is not of any great value. (2) The work (v. 5). They followed the same plan as before, entered the synagogues where teaching and discussion was the order of service and, to the Jews, gave the "word of God" (Matt. 5:17). Are we able to thus teach the word, how Jesus "fulfilled" and what the result is in that he did fulfill "all righteousness"? (3) The resistance (v. 6-8). Bar-Jesus, or "Elymas the sorcerer," must not be confused with our modern necromancers or sleight-of-hand artists. He was a leading scientist of his time and his position in the Roman deputy's household is significant. He readily saw that for the deputy to hear the gospel would destroy his power and influence (v. 8). Paul, now first so-called (v. 9), knew the blight of blindness, physical and spiritual, and caused this man, temporarily (v. 11) to be smitten even as he had been (9:8, 17, 18). The deputy had desired to "hear" (v. 7) the Word.



PARTY dress pictured is of maize colored Chiffon Taffeta. V opening of bodice, front and back, and cap sleeves are of silk net, embroidered with silk and gold thread to match Taffeta. Large fancy bow in back. French flowers at sides of waist line. Skirt has gold embroidered deep yoke and two deep apron tunics with corded borders. Price \$17.50.

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Irony of Fate.
After years of hard and continuing work a man reaches the point where he can afford to own an automobile, only to find that in reaching it his health has been so impaired that his doctor insists he must walk.

Loss to Agriculture.
It is estimated that the annual loss to agriculture in this country from the depredations of insects and rodents alone is \$10,000,000,000—about \$1 a month for every man, woman and child in the United States.

Worth the Story.
The story is the rock-bound foundation of the scenario structure. This fact has been repeatedly asserted by all authoritative writers on photoplay plotting, and yet many and varied authorities seemingly are just finding out this fact. They treat a common-sense proposition as something strange and something startling. Without a good plot, a good story, the motion-picture production amounts to little. There may be excellent acting, there may be stars exploited, there may be beautiful settings and beautiful photograph, but nevertheless the audience will be doomed to disappointment. There must be continuity, interest, suspense, something interesting at the beginning to excite and hold interest, and something at the ending to give satisfaction and to touch the heart. The story, and not the play, is the real thing!

Novel Method of Packing Barrels.
A dealer who had at different times a number of barrels to fill with a fine powder, wanted to get as much as possible into each barrel. He hit upon the scheme of placing two lagscrews (about a half-inch by three inches) under opposite edges of the barrel somewhere near the center. By rocking the barrel back and forth a few times it jolted the powder down until it was quite solid. This method can be successfully used for a great variety of articles. Lagscrews cost but little and they will last forever. The square heads keep them from rolling. The screws will fit any size barrel and can be carried in the pocket so they will be handy when needed.—Popular Science Monthly.

Achieving Fame or Fortune.
"There is no more common thought among young people than the foolish one that by and by something will turn up by which they will suddenly achieve fame or fortune. Things do not turn up in this world unless somebody turns them up."—James A. Garfield.

Not So Slow for Philadelphia.
"Willie," cried Willie's mother, "come right in the house this very minute and go to work on your arithmetic." "No, ma," returned Willie, "I want to grow up a law-abiding citizen and the Pennsylvania legislature has just passed a law forbidding child labor."—Life.

Daily Thought.
If a man examines his thoughts, he will find them all occupied with the past and the future. We hardly ever think about the present. . . . Thus, always laying ourselves out to be happy (in the future) it is inevitable that man cannot be so actually.—Pascal.

Dog Killing is Different.
Human nature is funny in other respects, too. For instance, there are men who will think it accidental if you run your finger over one of their kids, but if you kill their dogs they will be certain you did it on purpose and will hate you forever.

Working Both Ways.
She—"I don't see why you are always telling me of the biscuits your mother used to bake." He—"Well, so far as that goes, I don't see why you are always telling me about the dollars father used to make."

Leave Him Alone.
When a man comes home at night, "dog tired," and perhaps worried about his business, questions, even sympathetic questions, are like turning the knife in the wound of his mental weariness. Let silence like a poultice come to heal the wounds of sound. Have sense enough to leave him alone until his brain is rested and his mood changes. Thus advises Eleanor Clapp, writing for Farm and Home.